



THEY SAY IT IS THE BEST THING THEY EVER SAW IN A NORFOLK PAPER. THAT IT WAS A FAIR BLOW, IF HARD.

Norfolk Virginian.



THEY ARE TALKING ABOUT THE EDITORIAL IN YESTERDAY'S VIRGINIAN. "STILL ROLLING AND TOSSING AND TUMBLING."

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SENATOR HILL ON CUBA

"God Grant That She May Be Free" Said the Eloquent New York Gentleman.

LET US BE FRANK WITH SPAIN SAID HE.

We Established the Doctrine That the Right of Revolution For Just Cause Exists. Who So Craves as Now Wants To Abandon It?—Senator Sherman's Passionate Exclamation

Washington, March 12.—House.—The House to-day spent all of its time considering contested election cases. One of them—that of P. Dudley Coleman vs. Charles F. Buck, from the Second (Louisiana) District, was disposed of without debate by the adoption of the resolutions unanimously reported by Elections Committee No. 2. The Coleman (Rep.) was not elected and that Buck (Dem.) had been and was entitled to his seat. Debate upon other—William P. Aldrich vs. Gaston A. Robbins, from the Fourth (Alabama) District, was begun and continued for several hours. Mr. Aldrich, of New York, stated that it had been agreed to devote seven hours to the discussion of the report, the time to be equally divided. There were three reports in this case, two from the majority, which did not agree in the details upon which the same conclusion was reached, viz., that Aldrich was entitled to his seat. Messrs. Daniels and Cooke, of Illinois, find that the popular vote of 3,736 for Robbins should be changed to one of 601 for Aldrich. They go into the returns in detail and show that in twenty precincts the vote, as returned, was not the vote cast, and make this comment: "It is a cause of just astonishment that men who are mentioned so often as intelligent and reputable persons in their communities will so far voluntarily degrade and erminate themselves as to descend to the political trickery and knavery so abundantly proved against them. These elections are a blot on the integrity of the country and are a discredit as complete and as infernal as can be found in any of the arbitrary systems of the old world. And the people can only vindicate themselves against the wrong by frowning down and denouncing the abuse of law and public authority."

The report made by Mr. Reeves (Rep.), of Indiana, and the other members of the majority find that the majority for Robbins should be 225, but that (this apparent majority was obtained by fraud.

They recommended the seating of the contestant Aldrich.

The minority of the committee, through Mr. Dismore (Dem.), of Arkansas, and that Robbins' majority was 529 and recommended that he be permitted to retain his seat.

"The majority recommendation was made by Messrs. Moody, of Massachusetts; Lincey, of North Carolina, and Royce, of Indiana, and the minority by Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia.

At 5:15 the House adjourned until to-morrow.

(Senate).—The conference report on the Cuban belligerent resolutions was again taken up in the Senate to-day and two speeches were made upon it. The first was by Mr. Hill announcing his purpose of voting against the conference report, and stating his reasons which induced him to take that position, after having voted for the resolution that passed the Senate. His opposition was to the third clause of the conference report, which proclaims the purpose of the United States to be prepared to intervene in order to protect the legitimate interests of the United States. He opposed that resolution as being likely to minimize the purpose of the United States, and therefore unwise. He thought it was too much like a threat, too much like a bluff, and that it was putting intervention on too low a ground. He could not vote for it, and as a conference report is not amendable, he would have to vote against the report.

The action of the committee on Foreign Relations and of the Senate conferees was defended by Mr. Sherman, and then the matter went over till to-morrow—Mr. Morgan having the floor.

It was subsequently stated that Mr. Sherman would ask to-morrow for unanimous consent to take up the conference report, displacing temporarily the Delaware election case, and that if objection were made, he would move to take it up, so that the matter would be decided by a majority vote.

After a speech by Mr. Pritchard, in support of Mr. Dupont's claim to a seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware, a number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed, and the Senate at 5:30 adjourned until to-morrow.

At the opening of the session, House joint resolution for the adjustment of certain claims of the United States against the State of Tennessee, and of certain claims of Tennessee against the United States, was, at the request of Mr. Harris, taken from the calendar and passed. The claims and counter-claims arise out of railroad claims and used by the United States during the rebellion.

The debate on the Cuban resolutions began at 1 o'clock, and Mr. Hill took the floor.

He stated in the outset that he should vote against concurring in the report of the conference committee, and that his remarks were intended more as explanatory of his vote than any elaborate argument on the question involved. He wished to call attention to the parliamentary situation of the conference report. It had to be accepted in its entirety, or be rejected. It could not be amended. It could not be changed. He objected to the third resolution, and he read it with criticisms upon its language. It declares that the United States had not intervened in struggles between any

SPENT HALF A CENTURY

Preaching the Gospel, and Regrets That He Did Not Start Earlier in Life.

REV. MR. REELY'S MONUMENTS IN EBONY

The Baltimore Methodist Conference Discussing the Bacon Resolutions in Relation to Lay Delegates—The Bishop and His Cabinet De. librating on the Appointments.

Baltimore, Md., March 12.—The widely discussed Bacon resolutions were reported to the second day's session of the 112th annual Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church this morning. Without debate these resolutions were made the special order for 9:30 o'clock to-morrow. The resolutions came from the committee which was appointed by the Conference a year ago to consider them and report to this session. There had been no expectations of a unanimous report and there was no surprise when a minority report was submitted signed by three of the seven members comprising the committee.

The majority report was made by Rev. H. B. Naylor, advocating the principle of lay relation in the conferences; the election of presiding elders and giving the elders co-ordinate powers with the bishops in the cabinet. The minority report was very brief, merely recommending that the resolutions be not adopted. The delegates were present in their attendance this morning and Broadway Church collected a large number of spectators when Bishop Warren called the conference to order, at 9 o'clock. After some routine business Rev. J. McKendree, formerly presiding elder of the Washington District, in an impressive address, requested that he be changed from the effective to the supernumerary relation.

"I do not wish to stop work," he said, "because I am old, but such seems to be the rule as life crops on." He has been for fifty-three years an active minister of God, and his only regret was that he did not begin the work four years earlier.

Mr. Reely was the founder of the first two colored conferences in the world. "These are my monuments in ebony," he concluded, "and I am proud of them." By a rising vote his request was granted.

Rev. B. Peyton Brown appealed to the conference to change his relation from supernumerary to effective. Mr. Brown declined to accept an appointment at Martinsburg, W. Va., explaining his declination by saying that he was so situated that he could not leave Baltimore.

Thereupon the conference placed him on the supernumerary list. Mr. Brown is now waiting for restoration to the effective relation. Bishop Warren said that possibly the request would be granted.

The Hamilton and other constitutional amendments, which were before the conference last year, and laid over, were called up and made the special order for Monday at 10:30.

The remainder of the day's session was devoted to the reception of reports as to the condition of the church in the various districts of the conference. Confident and friendly rivalries to secure the appointments of popular pastors for certain churches have commenced. The Bishop and his cabinet will deliberate daily until the appointments are decided upon and the list is ready to be given out the last day of the session.

AGAIN SHOOTING DUCKS.

President Cleveland Enjoying Himself at Wide Water, Va.

Wide Water, Va., March 12.—The steamer Maple arrived here this morning about 3 o'clock from Washington, accompanied by President Cleveland and Commander Lambertson. Col. Rivers, U. S. Army, who arrived yesterday by train, and is the guest of Col. Walter, boarded the Maple at 6 o'clock. The President and Col. Rivers proceeded immediately to the lower blinds, where they spent the early morning, returning later to join the balance of the party at the principal blind.

The steamer Maple is anchored just in front of Wide Water Station, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, about three hundred yards from shore and five miles south of Quantico.

Col. Walter says to-day is decidedly the finest for ducking the President has ever had at Wide Water. If the weather does not prove too severe, however, Col. Walter has his blinds very comfortably fitted out, and the President does not mind a little bad weather.

The party expect to leave for Washington at 6 o'clock to-night.

WILL SPAIN FIT OUT PRIVATEER

In the Event of War With the United States.

London, March 12.—In reply to a question on the subject Mr. George N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, stated that the government had no information that a settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty had been reached. Despite Mr. Curzon's statement a report is credited in ministerial circles that Prime Minister Salisbury has assented to the formation of an Anglo-American Commission that will be authorized to settle the dispute.

Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, Tory member for Lynn Regis, asked if the Government's attention had been called to statements in the Spanish press that in the event of war with the United States Spain would fit out privateers to prey on American commerce, she not being a party to the declaration of Paris of 1856.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, first Lord of the Treasury, and government leader in the House, said that in view of the fact that there had been no privateers fitted out in any way since 1856, even by the powers that had not acceded to the declaration of Paris, and in view also of the fact that the principle of a neutral flag received general acceptance, he doubted that Spain or any other country would adopt the measures suggested. Mr. Balfour held that there was a general acceptance of the Paris declaration by all the powers, though it was not embodied in a treaty.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

What Commander Walker, of the Grand Army Has to Say About It.

Richmond, Va., March 12.—The Richmond Times, of this morning prints the following letter from Commander Ivan N. Walker, of the Grand Army of the Republic:

Indianapolis, Ind., March 8, 1896. To the Editor of The Times:

Dear Sir.—Some one has sent me a copy of your editorial, dated last, on that "Parade of the Blue and the Gray," in which you quote certain statements that I am reported to have made in an address to the Grand Army at their departmental encampment at Newark, Del., February 29th. In the address referred to I made no reference whatever to the proposed "Blue and Gray" parade in New York next July, and the special telegram sent out from Washington, purporting to quote me as having said, "I have made no statements on the subject other than those contained in the correspondence that passed between Mr. Dana and myself two months ago. I entertain no such bitter sentiments as are stated in your editorial," was a fabrication, made out of the whole cloth.

I have made no statements on the subject other than those contained in the correspondence that passed between Mr. Dana and myself two months ago. I entertain no such bitter sentiments as are stated in your editorial, which, in effect, shows that the Dutch except a settlement at the mouth of that river where it joins the Chesapeake.

The Gazette's article concludes by saying that the compilers of the Blue Book owe the public an explanation.

VENEZUELAN BLUE BOOK.

A Fiasco of Perversions and Mares Nests," Says the Gazette.

London, March 12.—The St. James Gazette dissects the article published in the Daily Chronicle attacking the Venezuelan Blue Book, and declares it to be a "fiasco of perversions and mares' nests," and altogether a hasty attempt on the part of the Radicals to discredit the British case.

In the course of the article the Gazette proves that there have been certain careless and misleading translations introduced into the Blue Book and gives as an instance the dispatch which was sent home to the Continent in April, 1770, which, in effect, shows that the Dutch did not hold any title on the Guyana except a settlement at the mouth of that river where it joins the Chesapeake.

The Gazette's article concludes by saying that the compilers of the Blue Book owe the public an explanation.

Important Norfolk Matters.

Washington, March 12.—(Special).—Senator Daniel Manning presented a petition of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, asking that there be no change made in the present system of pilotage laws.

Sensor Martin visited the War Department to-day and urged the Secretary to send the report to the River and Harbor Commission, immediately on the proposed improvement of Norfolk harbor and Elizabeth river, asked for last Friday.

An American Held By Spaniards.

New York, March 12.—Council for Olivo Agronomic, manager of the Juragu estate, situated near St. Dorengue, Cuba, appeared before United States Commissioner Shields to-day for the purpose of securing Governmental interference in behalf of his client. Agronomic has been arrested by the Spaniards and court-martial proceedings are pending against him. He is an American citizen. Commissioner Shields holds the matter under advisement, awaiting information from the State Department.

A Millionaire Murderer Sentenced.

Union, Mo., March 12.—Arthur Duestrow, the millionaire who killed his wife and three-year-old son in St. Louis two years ago, was to-day sentenced by Judge Hibel to die on April 23d.

Duestrow was in court when the sentence was passed. He merely smiled, as the judge named the date for his execution, and after lighting a cigarette left the court-room in company with Sheriff Terry. He will be returned to jail in St. Louis for safe keeping.

A Chinese New Loan.

Peking, March 12.—A contract has been signed with the Anglo-German syndicate for a new Chinese loan of £16,000,000 at 5 per cent. The loan is to be issued at 94.

THEY REFUSED TO FIRE

On the Unarmed Men Made to Stand as Breastworks for the Spanish Troops.

SUCH WAS THE MANLINESS OF CUBANS

The Action of Congress Circulated in Havana for Signatures Nearly Stirred Up a Riot—Gen. Weyler's Last Proclamation Denounced by Cubans—Elections Ordered a Mockery

Havana, March 11, via Tampa, March 12.—The protest against the action of Congress, circulated in Havana for the signatures of commercial houses, presidents of clubs, corporations and merchants generally, has nearly stirred up a riot here. Many houses refusing to sign have been threatened; others sign under duress. The members of the Union Club threatened to depose the president for signing the name of the club. The editor of La Discusion declined to sign the name of his paper on the ground that he had no authority during the absence of the director who is in Madrid. Given the choice of signing or ceasing publishing he signed.

General Weyler's last proclamation, providing for confiscation of the property of those inactive or passive aid of the rebellion, is bitterly denounced by Cubans.

It is said to furnish the petty officials a basis for extensive blackmail operations and also to wreak vengeance upon Cubans generally. Under its terms, the property of any person failing to present himself in fifteen days must be seized. Many are compelled to flee to interior towns or to the cities of the coast, and others who have gone abroad awaiting quieter times and left their homes deserted, or in charge of servants, may lose all.

The elections ordered to take place April 15th attract little attention. The three parties will go through the form of holding an election, all voting for the same candidates, who have been named by the parties themselves, but by the Spanish authorities. The mockery of the elections will be apparent when among the candidates are found the names of General Valdes, now in command of the troops in Pinar del Rio; General Pola Avela, who is in Spain; and Romero Robledo, who is in Spain and whom all Cubans hate. Just now the voting is to be called, when the island is a vast armed camp and a large portion of it in the hands of the enemy has not been divulged. The wise men at the palace have been at work for days in a proclamation covering the elections, which is awaited with interest.

A number of residents of Selba, Havana, who have arrived here and tell the following story.

A large party of insurgents appeared near their town Saturday. The Spanish garrison immediately took from their homes all the Cubans in town and at the point of the bayonet compelled them to stand in line in front of the garrison. They were in mortal terror, as the insurgents advanced to attack the town. The invaders, seeing armed men standing in front of the Spanish troops, withheld their fire and finally withdrew without making any attack. After this occurrence the best part of the residents of Selba fled to this city.

An American-Spanish War Cloud.

Madrid, March 12.—A Cabinet council was held to-day, at which the Queen Regent presided. Senor Sanovas Del Castillo, the Prime Minister, made optimistic comments on the action of the American Senate on the Cuban belligerent resolutions, he evidently believing that the fact that the Senate has not already agreed to the conference report and the committee of the House, means that there is a good prospect of the Senate not accepting the House resolution.

He added, however, that the warlike preparations would be continued, the Government being determined to be ready for any contingency.

The Prime Minister announced that it was intended to immediately reopen the universities that had been closed on account of the anti-American demonstrations of the students.

The Commodore Sails.

Charleston, S. C., March 12.—The alleged filibustering steamer Commodore, loaded with arms and ammunition of war, went to sea a few minutes after 7 o'clock this morning. She left her dock two days ago, with the intention of going to sea. At first she was detained by the lack of a second engineer, and subsequently the weather outside was too rough for her to attempt to weather it. She is regularly cleared from this port for Tampa. The Cubans here say that she will return in Charleston in two weeks. There seems to be no doubt that she is carrying arms to Cuba, but just how she proposes to get them there is no one except her captain knows.

In Favor of Belligerent Rights.

London, March 12.—Mr. Walford Davis Green, Conservative member of Parliament for Wednesbury, has written an article, which is published in the Pall Mall Gazette, on the proposed recognition of the belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents by the United States. The United States, he says, has always been on the side of people struggling for freedom and Spain, he thinks, would make an error if she regarded the recognition of the belligerence of the Cubans as a hostile act. The people of Great Britain will bear in mind the essential distinction between the recognition of independence.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

The Governor and Mayor of Frankfort Hold a Conference.

Frankfort, Ky., March 12.—Governor Bradley and Mayor Julian had a conference this morning about preserving the peace in case of trouble to-day, and at 10 o'clock six big policemen were stationed in the lobby between the House and Senate chamber. The Mayor also had a conference with the presiding officers of the Senate and House. The Mayor wanted the House cleared of all except members and officers when the time for the joint session arrived. By 11 o'clock the House was jammed. Weyler formed a large portion of the crowd.

Senator A. D. Jones says he does not regard himself as expelled from the Senate, claiming that that body was adjourned before his expulsion was voted on.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Dr. James and Dr. Walton, the two expelled Senators, returned to the House. Chief of Police Tobin informed Mayor Julian of this. The Mayor went to the House and, talking to Speaker Blanford and then had a consultation with the Democratic leaders.

Col. Jack Chinn, Jim Williams and others, who participated in yesterday's thrilling scene in the lobby, arrived early and mixed with the police.

Wood Dunlap, of Lexington, who was declared entitled to Kauffman's seat, had not arrived from Lexington up to 11:30, and the Republicans were very much oppressed.

It is said that the Lieutenant Governor has determined to rule that sixty-nine per centum of Dunlap is sworn in, and the two expelled Senators get in the joint session and make themselves heard.

Frankfort, Ky., March 12.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Jones (Rep.) offered an amendment to the Journal, which made it appear that the Senate had adjourned before the report declared vacant was considered. The Lieutenant Governor said he had intended finally to put the motion for expulsion. The Senate voted down the amendment and approved the Journal as it stands.

The Mayor has ordered the police to clear the lobby of all but members and officers before noon. The crowd of many of the ex-members and State officials had to go as well as the rabble. The Chief of Police of Lexington and three of his men assisted the Frankfort officers.

Jack Chinn, Jim Williams and Walter Shrap were allowed to stay as special assistants to the Senate doorkeepers, as they had to assume an obligation for the safe carriage to its destination, unless at the time of acceptance the carrier be released from such liability by contract in writing, signed by the owner or his agent, and although there may be such contract in writing, if the thing should be lost or injured the carrier shall himself be liable therefor, unless, within a reasonable time after demand be made, he shall give satisfactory proof to the consignee that the loss or injury did not occur while the thing was in his charge.

Judge Kelth, in a very able opinion, decided that the section of the code referred to was constitutional and the decree was affirmed.

Judge Cardwell handed down the opinion in the case of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad vs. the Board of Supervisors of Northampton county. The question involved was the power of the Supervisors to tax the company for district school purposes. The court decided that Supervisors had no right to levy a tax on railroad, telegraph and telephone companies for district school purposes, and the decree of the lower court was reversed and the injunction was perpetuated. Anticipating the verdict of the Court, the Legislature, at its recent session, passed an act to correct the defects in the law existing when the levy in Northampton was made.

Other decisions were as follows: Lemmon vs. Herbert, trustee, from the Circuit Court of Fairfax; affirmed; opinion by Judge Riley.

Williams vs. Watkins, from the Circuit Court of Charlotte county, affirmed; opinion by Judge Harrison.

Richmond vs. Mountain Lake Land Company vs. New York and Sea Beach Railway Company, writ of error and supersedeas to a judgment of the Court of Law and Equity for the city of Richmond.

Commercial Bank of Lynchburg vs. Miller and others, from the Circuit Court for the City of Lynchburg. Appeal and supersedeas; bond \$300.

Mutual Life Insurance Society, of New York, vs. Oliver, writ of error and supersedeas to a judgment of the Law and Equity Court of the City of Norfolk; bond \$3,000.

Bradford Salt Company vs. Norfolk Importing and Exporting Company, court of Law and Equity, city of Norfolk; writ of error and supersedeas awarded; bond \$100.

Miehle and others vs. Cochran and others, Circuit Court of Atabamale. Appeal awarded; bond \$500.

Wilson and others vs. Wilson, Circuit Court of Augusta. Appeal and supersedeas; bond \$5,000.

Early & Clark vs. Commonwealth, writ of error and supersedeas to the Hustings Court city of Roanoke.

Hambry and others vs. Showalter and others, Circuit Court of Floyd county. Appeal and supersedeas; bond \$50.

Forrest vs. Gamble, Circuit Court city of Roanoke. Writ of error refused.

O'Hagan vs. Commonwealth, writ of error refused to the Hustings Court for the city of Richmond.

Brook vs. Commonwealth, from Princess Anne county. Writ of error refused. House vs. Mountain Lake Land Company. Upon motion of the applicant to remove the above entitled cases to Richmond. Motion granted and an order will be entered removing it and placing it on the privileged docket here.

"Newest Discovery"—Ext. testis on N. Y. D. Rooms, Ennis, 162 Main

HIGH COURT OF VIRGINIA

Judges Kelth and Cardwell Hand Down Opinions Concerning Important Cases.

RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY LOST FREIGHT

The Decision in the Matter of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Road Against the Board of Supervisors of Northampton County Rendered by Judge Cardwell.

Richmond, Va., March 12.—A very important decision was rendered by the State Supreme Court of Appeals here to-day in the case of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company and others against the R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company.

On August 1, 1888, the Patterson Company delivered to the receivers of the Richmond and Alleghany road a lot of tobacco consigned to Mann & Levy, in its usual form and stipulated that if the destination was beyond that point for which rates were named in the manifest packages might be delivered to any other carrier, and the carrier so selected should be regarded as the agent of the owner or consignee.

It was also mutually agreed that the liability of each carrier as to the goods destined beyond its own route should be terminated by proper delivery of them to the succeeding carrier.

The tobacco was lost after the possession of the Richmond and Alleghany road, and the sole question submitted to the Court for its decision was whether section 1295, of the code, was in conflict with article 1, section 3, of the constitution of the United States, which provided that no section was constitutional, the Richmond and Alleghany Company was responsible for the loss of the tobacco. By its decree the Circuit Court of Richmond held that the section of the code was not in conflict with the constitution, and the prayer of the petition was granted and a decree was rendered in favor of the petitioner for the sum of \$225.71 and the railroad company appealed.

The section of the code referred to provides that when a common carrier accepts any article for transportation to a point beyond the terminus of its own line or route it shall be deemed thereby to assume an obligation for the safe carriage to its destination, unless at the time of acceptance the carrier be released from such liability by contract in writing, signed by the owner or his agent, and although there may be such contract in writing, if the thing should be lost or injured the carrier shall himself be liable therefor, unless, within a reasonable time after demand be made, he shall give satisfactory proof to the consignee that the loss or injury did not occur while the thing was in his charge.

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